## DUTH & NORTH ALABAMA RAILROADS.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

HOME JOURNAL

armi Springs 2:31 a to Blandingham 3:55 a in Calera 5:13 a in 5310 p

TRAIN No. 3 connects a Dominar nd west with Memp is a Connection 24 at Birmingham with Alabama a c among a R R 1 at Calera with School 42 Daffon if H; at Mentgonery with th R R = d Althoung Montgone (tauta if R and Mondie & dentgo tion and pa any matter

discretion. THAIN No. Learnments at Docat material Mempins & Courfeston is Re-ac-vailing for vito 5 R & D R R; also missive is vailing for [6] A Suntanastran Ryp at Mow a Sussivitie & Suntan state regular prizonnery actor Mandan & Montanas hold any only ask ir frankness ; ment shall

r Montgomery

B for Pensacola, Months and New THAINS GOING NORTH.

It is u April 30, 1876, profity, Dally, Dally

sent this Fairchild 2545; m. 4355; m. 3321; m. 4357; m. 435; m. 435; m. 436; m. 435; m. tion, and his intent . [mine.] tive conneg a Parisavi upon this " Frank its T himself n " Nusavide Transm and has er La Nusavide Sulfami

as may be

wish to ad

truly,

which Tweed had to turn over. A large pile of checks, vonchers and evidence is accordingly in the control of Attorney-General Fairchild.

### HOW WE STAND.

### Prospects of the Nation. WASHINGTON, April 2.

703,266,650 50,000,000 Lawful money debt .. 14,000,000 6,062,390 362,720,296 Matured debt. Legal tenders. ertificates of deposit 35,155,000 23,440,512 48,279,400 Fractional currency... Coin certificates. 2,177,802,298 27,079,977 Total debt. Total interest... 8,184,863 Cash in treasury, currency..... Special deposits held for re-deption of certificates of de-

and hunting. ed by the person who is known as Hunt in the reports of his subsequent arrest. This man was a Florida guide, and with him Tweed spent a long time in the interior, camping out, hunting and fishing. Subsequently he returned to St. Augustine, which place he left in a fishing smack for Cuba, and he and his companion Hunt landed ten miles outside the

To CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq.: SIR-I take the liberty of addressing

It is not my purpose to dispute or appeal or further resist the suits which you have against me in the name of the state and people. I propose forthwith to place at your disposal a full surrender of

In this connection I may assure you and the public of the good faith of this assignment, as well as show the entire amount and disposition of all I have possessed, so far as you may wish it to be detailed. I am an old man greatly broken in health, cast down in spirit and can no longer bear my burden. To mitigate the prospect of a hopeless imprisonment which must speedily terminate my life I should, it seems to me, make any sacrifice or effort. During the early stages of the suits and proceedings against me I was ready to make restitution and reparation as far as in my power. Entanglement with interests of counsels of others delayed and defeated this. regret that my means have now becomso utterly inadequate. I would not surance through your published state ments that vindication of principle and

recovery of the money. If in any manner you may see fit to ise me in such connection I shall ! only too glad to respond. Trusting im plicitly in your higher reputation an character, I ask to make only a singl observation, not as regards myself, bu wherever others may be concerned, leav

I was dragged away, "Hotter blood There had been, I understood, much out from the cover which was a sign that

> man passing slowly which caused him to hesitate, but this person said in a low tone: "All right, get in the wagon." So he scrambled into the covered wagon jured politics, to make his peace with which drove rapidly around the block the czar. I have never been in Russia into Madison avenue, but as they got there a car having run off the track some mounted police and passengers stood in publication the way and the fugitive was stopped for two or three minutes.

> > drove zig-zag across the city toward North river, which was soon reached, and beside a big truck on the pier they stopped. The driver said: "Get out on the river side." Tweed got out, seeing that the truck covered him from observation. As he alighted, a man stood near the truck also, who indicated that Tweed was to descend into a row-boat, in which he quickly embarked and crossed to the Jersey side. There he was met by another vehicle in waiting for him on the shore road, when he was driven off into a region beyond the river and palisades, in a direction and to a termination where he never bad been before

with England. From him Tweed learned all the necessary details of existing treaties and laws on the subject,

with them satisfactorily in Florida. On Dec. 5, Tweed left Jersey and took up a temporary abode on Staten Island,

ped a night in Brooklyn.

light and fast-sailing little schooner was fitted out and manned by himself and two companions, with a negro boy.

He started at last from the pier in front of the fort in a row-boat in the night, and slipped away upon a pleasant

In due course, and without anything noticeable, they reached lagoons on the coast of Florida. At one of the light house stations they made a definite steppage again, Tweed taking board with the keeper of the light-house as John Secor. an invalid gentleman, seeking a restoration of health and recreation of fishing

The remainder of the story is devoted Cuba, his subsequent sailing for Spain, the arrest at Vigo and return to the United States.

render.

to be put to the fullest test of examina- setimated.

it was for him.

As he descended the stoop he also saw

Name - Na An Amusing Experience of Wm. 31 The wagon soon started again and Harper's Weekly publishes an article describing the flight and exile of William M. Tweed. The following are the chief points of the story:
The approaching trial of the great six million suit against Tweed threatened a demand on his last resources for fees which he plainly saw he should fail to answer. His remaining possessions were not available to raise ready money and credit, especially with lawyers. money gone, his courage broke down also, and he resolved on flight as a rem-

and could not now ascertain or indicate. At an old farm house Tweed was recontrolled, he found himself forced to ceived by another of his new found friends, and in this refuge, disguised, he continued from December 4 until the Ludlow street jail was Charley Law-rence, the silk smuggler, whose extradifirst week in March, always under con-

trol of the two men who had managed his escape and contracted for his safety.

He did implicitly what they directed.

Total coin bonds. He did implicitly what they directed, and they held him in hand like trainers. He slept, he rose, he walked, he rode, ate and drank only as they instructed him, and, it may be remarked here, that this discipline and relation was maintained until he closed his engagement

try. Another of the inmates of Ludlow street prison was a person of many professional aliases who has since been safely And then flashed upon me, all at lodged in a penitentiary in Vermont. The is best known by the name of Bliss, at the Nariows, in a fisherman's but and was engineer of the extraordinary place of my friend and entertainer, whom I had suspected, rather than knew, to be also professionally engaged in the famous tions. Tweed not only lived at this Washington safe-burglary. This person shadman's hut for two weeks, but even made a visit across the channel and stop-

During his stay on Staten Island, a

The proposition had at first been

harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

every facility, their connections and method being thoroughly tested and well

AN INTERESTING LETTER. following letter:

Appended to the above story is the LUDLOW STREET JAIL, Dec. 6, 1876.

you this letter in view of the fact that your position as counsel designated by the state authorities in my matters has onnections, and his personal identity professed solely the public good, regardand his own name was to be kept from ess of any factions or personal interest, fixed at eight o'clock in the evening. myself, bearing such losses and punishment as were meted out to my transgresdetermined, but he was to visit his house sions and my misfortunes. It was truly train was ready a sign was to be given more in the interest of others than in my own that litigation and resistance were by a certain mark up in the stoop which prolonged. Viewing the manner of my return to the wards of this prison, realizing the taunts in the city, state and obtain from the sheriff and his keepers nation which I am brought here to confront, it will not, I hope, seem to be presumption or insincerity in me to say that ness. Several such visits having been am indeed overwhelmed; that all made to his house at the usual hour further resistance being hopeless I have but once, an' that wasn't really after dark, he secretly made some prepanone now to make, and only seek the his business affairs in as good order as possible finally reached the fourth of Deshortest and most 'efficient manner in which I may make unqualified surcember, 1875, which proved the occasion

and respond at once to such examination.

the prospect of permanently purifying the public service are objects you have in view as being more desirable than th

cannot agree nopn a question of point of form, which form has been initiated between policeman by my side.

pleasure of receiving the hearty thanks he saw a common tradesman's wagon, wherever others may be concerned, leave of my friend and his beautiful wife on such as is used by grocers and express ing my personal and property interest of my friend and his beautiful wife on such as is used by grocers and express ing my personal and property interest.

### Statement of the Debt and Financial

....\$ 934,877,050

088,781,148 14,107,016 Debt, less cash in treasury Decrease of debt during March. 24,765,218

Decrease since June 30, '76...... Bonds issued to Pacific R. R. companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding nt'st occured and not yet paid. 64,623,512

Appended to the debt statement is the following: The largest reduction of the public

debt, as shown by this statement, arises from the cancellation and destruction of five per cent, bonds of the funded loan of 1881, held in trust for the payment of of awards made by the court of commis-sioners of the Alabama claims, as provided by the the fifteenth section of the act or June 23, 1874, viz: \$7,150,100, balance of original investment of \$15,-Here, too, he parted with his guides 500,000 and \$2,403,800 representing ac from New York, closing his contract crued interest thereon. The coinage of with them at that place. Here Tweed the mints of the United States during the month of March was: Gold, \$5,873, 000; trade-dollars, \$896,000; change, \$1,674,000; total number of pieces struck, 8,515,650. Total value of gold and silver, \$8,443,000.

### Two Stories. A Massachusetts gentleman, just re-

turning from over the Canadian border, tells us these stories: He was in the o an account of Tweed's adventures in | hotel | general-accommodation | room, when the two veterans of the (hotel) bar, laying schemes for a drunk, began to tell stories to each other for his benefit. "These are awful hard times," said one. I never saw such times before, except when I was in Ohio, an' then I was hard put to 't to git aleng. Nothin' to do. I had a yoke of steers, but they wan't earnin' nothin'. But I lived right on the road the western emigrants went over every day. So I dug a hole in the road at the foot of the hill, near my house, turned a livin' spring o' water into 't, and made a good mud-hole. Well, when the emigrants came along, every Heretofore I have met my troubles with day there would be one or more teams every resource at my disposal, possibly stuck in my mud-hole, an' they would in a mistaken sense of duty. I have stood see my steers standin' out doin' nothin', up too long to shield others, as well as an' they would send up an' git me to come an' help 'em out; an' charged as much as \$5 a lift. Well, I kep' that mud-hole right up in good repair till I made \$25,000 out on't, and then I sold it out for \$3,000, an' moved up here." Story number two was the other Munchausen's companion-piece for the yoke of steers. "When I was a choppin'-I could chop some, you know-ar folks used to ask me how much I could says they. 'No, never,' says I; 'never You see, just to show 'em what I could do, I got up one winter mornin' afore light, an' ground up my ax sharp, oh, iest as sharp, an' went into the woods. An' I chopped like sixty till about three o'clock in the afternoon, when I thought it was as much as I could pile afore sunlown, an' I went to pilin'. I had it all pited up it measured twentyall I have left of the property or effects seven cord. An' then I knew somethin was wrong, for I knew at the rate I had been choppin' it ought to be more. So I went back an' begun lookin' 'round to see what the trouble was. An' there, right at the fust tree I cut in the mornin was my ax-head. You see, the thing was loose an' slipped off, an' I had been choppin' all day with the bare helve."-

## Visible Supply of Grain.

points of accumulation at western lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by

4	rail, March 31, 1877:						
		What.	Corn. Nus.	Outs.	Berli		
t	New York	2,186,426	1,117,784	201,735	390,		
- 1	Albany	1,300	100,8930	62,600	St		
-	Buffalo	110,742	100,215	12,114	fit.		
	*Chicago	2,169,207	3,413,774	725,030	159,		
	Milwankee	1,969,367	92,765	132,100	1274		
ì	*Duluth	65,097	\$100 mag	211,001	16.5		
5	Toledo,	304,102	1,176.23	71,003	113		
	:Detrest	296,863	25,000	211 1000	300.0		
Ø.	The right	356,730	117,117	76,3093	6/3		
2	St. Louis	2,264	231,240	\$160,000	195.5		
	Partia	27,727	281,425	\$86,518			
	Boston	241,727	1,000	27,439	179.2		
ý	Toronto	61,354	45,006	299, \$23	164		
	* Philadelph a	1291,1996	ACTURES.	55,000	1868		
À.	Indianapelis.	6 994	122,738	31,931	-		
	Kansas titi	186,339	2140,673	25,860			
	Baltimore	731, 55.3	1011 2015	25,000			
Ł	Eail shipme'ts		-	\$63,623	54,57		
8	week	166,007	277,373	40,400	115,000		
2:	*Allout in N.Y	65,966		According to	-		
t		-	V-140 912 3		相抗和		
	Mar. 31, 1877		A 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	192,722 4	544,369		
	April 2, 1923		466,917	225,133	warry)		
d)	A model of the Committee	BARDERS IN					

# VOLUME XVI.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

A young man in Bedford county, Tenn. attempted to take an old gentleman's daughter, but didn't succeed. He then took a dose of strychnine, and that fixed everything.

Texas for the present year will be greatly larger than ever known before in the state, while the wheat crop will be ten per cent.

less than last year. The Virginian who some time ago shipped to Richmond the heaviest lot of cat tle that had ever been sent to that city since 1857, has now sent to Baltimore the heaviest

lot ever sent over the Valley road. Martinas Sevarry, the Mexican, who killed Glenlock in Robertson county, Texas, and who had been sentenced to death, has secured a new trial.

For the year ending with March, there was shipped from Ferdinanda, Florida, naval stores as follows: 12,858 barrels of turpentine and 42,091 barrels of rosin.

A negro boy in Montgomery, Ala. jumped into the river and drowned himself rather than be whipped by his mother, who was pursuing him with that intent.

Jonesboro (Tenn.) Journal: On Monday last, near this place, while the sun was shiuing brightly, a single chunk of snow fell to the earth, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, and still remains intact and unmelted, and can be seen by any who doubt this statement.

An exchange tells this fish story, but says there is more fish than story about it: A jew-fish, weighing three hundred and forty pounds, was captured near St. Augustine last Thursday. It was the second specimen of this fish caught in that vicinity, and was

hooked in the tail. Nashville American: A gentleman lives in this city who has had chills and fever every day for four years, during which time he has taken 1,800 grains of quinine, 1,000 grains of arsenie, 500 grains einehonidia, 500 grains of Peruvian bark and a good deal of nitric acid, without having any effect upon him. He has been advised to give the town the "shake" and travel for his health.

THE EAST. Developments in the Jewett tragedy make the theory that Orville committed murder and suicide more certain. Thomas Jackson, janitor of the building, corroborates Charles Taintor's statement that he witnessed the shooting. He was in the room above when the explosion occurred, and rushing down saw through a broken pane in the rear door of the office two bodies lying on the floor. In an instant four pistol shot were

The Boston Herald publishes an article to the effect that there are grave suspicions that William Magaire, the sole survivor of the brig Roaneke, did not tell a true story. His statement to Captain Carson, of the schooner that rescued him, were contradictory, and gave rise to the suspicion that the crew mutinied and probably murdered the captain and his followers, and also the pas sengers, and that the vessel became unman ageable after they got possession. It does not seem consistent that the passengerwould have deliberately drowned themselves while there was the least hope of being saved. In the safe, which was located in the captain's cabin, were \$50,000 in gold, a sufficient incentive for an uprising of the crew. It is surmised that the crew drank freely of lager and while drunk went below to get the contents of the safe, and had a fight with the captain and sailors who remained faithful. This is based on the fact that Maguire says that one of the crew, a Finn, threatened to shoot the captain, and the fact that one of the crew was found dead, with his upper lipcut off, when Magnire was taken off by Capt, Carson. Maguire said in explanation, that Finn got the pistol out of a dozen that were lying about the cabin, and the dead man found on the wreck had his lip bit off in : fight with one of the crew on the twentysixth of March. Maguire, when found showed but little signs of exhaustion, a fact rather strange, in view of his claim that many of his comrades had died of exposure.

Theodore Barlow, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Dayton, and a member of the firm of Engle, Barlow & Co., died recently from the effects of injuries received by being struck with a falling sign.

A train on the Southern Pacific road broke in two on the grade near Water Station. The detached sections collided smashing a number of freight cars and killing Conductor Brown. No others were in-A fire broke out in the City Hotel, at

Norwalk, O., on the 7th, which, together with its contents, was totally destroyed their lives. The fire also destroyed liquor store, J. M. Harkness' livery and sale stable and two saloons. The contents of all the buildings except the hotel were saved. Total loss \$20,000; insurance

It is positively stated that none of the Benders are now living, and that old man maintain an agreement with the other powers Bender, his wife, son and daughter were captured by a band of vigilants and lynched the execution of the reforms, and finally in while trying to escape from Kansas. The statement is based on the confession of one of all are deceived, to advise with them on of the party who participated in the lynching, and all the facts in the case are said to have been in the possesion of Governor Osborn and Senator York, brother of Dr. York, one of the victims, ever since the occur-

Telegrams from Odessa are received in ing upon all the powers, and the Russian Vicans, and report that hurried preparations government cannot get rid of its obligation are being made in all parts of the Black sea to meet the apprehended attack of the Italy, to say nothing of England,

Turkish iron-clad fleet. The Times, in its leader on the 8th, considers that its special announcement from form, which form has been initiated between | policeman by my side. Berlin that Turkey has agreed to disarm first ! them."

may be premature, the precise character of

THE

the decision being yet unknown. The Rev. Dr. Wm. Augustus Muhlenberg died in St. Luke's hospital, in London on the 7th. His death had been expected for several days past, and he was surrounded by relatives and friends in his last moments.

It is estimated that the fruit crop of He had been unconscious for several days The Standard's Berlin correspondent says that notwithstanding the statement to the contrary, the intelligence that the exar will not go to Ems this summer, as has been his custom, is regarded as evidence of the outbreak of the Russia-Turkish war in a fev weeks. Should the porte comply with the protocol, Russia will find new means of

making war inevitable. The most expensive newspaper pub lished in Paris is the Art, the yearly sub scription to which is twenty-four dollars gold, and the cheapest is the Bonne Pensee, a religious weekly, which costs only twelve cents a year. The oldest of Parisian journals is the Journal General des Affiches

which is now in its two hundred and forty seventh year of publication. The Times, in a leading editoral of the 9th, reviewing the situation, says that a circular has been issued by the porte, giving an unfavorable reply to the protocol and the de mand for disarmament. Even though the refusal may not be so absolute as to proclude further negotiations or dissipate every hope that the determination may be reconsidered, it is impossible to look upon it except as a very grave event. Only the most argent representetions of the powers at St. Petersburg and Constantinople can now prevent a col-

Dissensions between President Diaz and Gen. Mendez are beyond settlement. During the absence of Diaz, Mendez'had charge of the government and sent 10,000 Enfield rifles and several batteries into Sierra Puebla for his followers. Dinz ordered the return of the rifles and Mendez refused. Mendez charges the president with bad faith in the election of the president of the supreme court. The quarrel has been carried into congress where a dissension is rife. Diaz's friends were defeated in the election of a committee of scrutiny of fifty. Seats are contested in congress. The restoration of the constitution and return of ex-President Lerdo is openly demanded. A pronounciamento against Diaz has been issued in Chihuahua. Olivura has pronounced for

Lerdo in Sierras Queretaro. The Pall-Mall Gazette's special of the 9th from Berlin says that notwithstanding altogether from office. When submitting floor. In an instant four pistol shot were fired, whereupon he ran to the office and questioned him, but received no reply. The coroner is said to have discovered important evidence regarding the affair, but refuses to make it sublice. his request for retirement he presented a evidence regarding the affair, but refuses to this ground the prince is reported to be companied the bride and bridegroom averse to pledging himself to any length of elect, with the old Princess Sapieha, time. The reichstag will to-day consider a communication from the emperor calling upon it to invest Camphausen and Von

Bulow with power to represent Bismarck during his absence. The Times, in a leader on the 10th after reviewing the unfavorable news from Constantinople, says: "Let us, then, assume the worst, that the negotiations now being carried on at Constantinople will have an unfavorable conclusion. Let us assume, also, that the blame may plausibly be laid on the Turks, who will have refused once more to sequiesce in the judgment of all Europe, turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of the charge d' affairs, and by their temerity pro voked the great sovereign who was serious's desirous of peace. Is there, then, no re straining influence in the other powers, taken together or singly-no obligation to the com nunity of nations which may outweight the obstinacy of the porte? We will naturally turn to the last achievement of diplomacy The instrument which expresses the convictions of Europe on the eastern question are opinions which may be divided on the merits of the protocol, and many may be disposed to think its terms too complaisant to Russia, while the Turk is treated with too little consideration. The powers have indeed passed condemnation on the Turkish government, and declared that the execution of its promises is doubtful, and must be watched over. They complain that the porte has up to the present time disappointed their hopes, and they engage in the case of further neglect to consider the means by which the wrongs to humanity and the dangers to Europe may be averted. The moral effect of the judgment must remain in spite of the declarations of Lord Derby. Proceedings to be taken on the protocol may be made by one power or another, contingent upon something first being done; but to make it really null and void is beyond the power of man. There is no verdict against Turkey; there is no justification of Russia as to the essential ments of the controversy. and these cannot be affected by the future course of events. On the other hand the protocol stipulates for Turkey one decided many of the guests barely escaping with advantage. Watchlulness and possible intervention may be the duty of Europe, but Wheaton Bro.'s meat market, John Lee's if words have meaning, the sultan's government is to be allowed a day of grace. The whole tenor of the protocal is that no one of the powers shall make any hostile steps for the present against the Ottoman state. In the most unmistakable manner Rusia engages to abstain from any aggression, to

to watch with them for a reasonable time for

case things comes to the worst and the hopes

the fittest means to attain the common ob-

ject. After such an engagement with all

the great powers of Europe, the Turkish

government being intentionally excluded

can Russia be justified in making the refusal

of Turkey to enter into any particular nego

tintions with herself a reason for war? The

principles of the protocol are morally bind-

to France and Germany, and to Austria and

merely because St. Petersburg and Stamboul

## HE NEVER TOLD A LIE.

I saw him standing in the crowd— A comely wouth and fair! There was a brightness in his eye, A glory in its hair! I saw his comrades gazing on him-itis contrades standing by, I heard them whisper each to each: "He never told a lie!"

I looked in wonder on that boy, As he stood there so young;
To think that never an untrath.
Was utteed by his tongoe.
I thought of all the toys I'd known—
Myself among the Iry—
And knew of none that one could say.
"He never told a lie!"

I gazed upon that youth with awe
That did eachatis me long;
I had not seen a boy before
So perfect and so strong.
And with a something of tegret
I wished that he was I.
So they might look at me and say:
"He never told a lie!"

I thought of questions very hard For boys to answer right; "How did you tear those pantaloons! "My son! what caused the fight?" "Who left the gate ajar last night?" "Who lift the pumpkin pie??! What boy could atsawer all of these And never tell a tie?

French, as the carriage drew up at the door of a low-roofed posthouse, and a fresh relay of horses were harnessed and I proudly took him by the hand-My words with praise were rife; l'illessed that boy who never fold. A faisehood in his life; I told him I was proud of him— A fellow standing by Informati me that that boy was dumb. Who never told a lie! put to. "And now, count, if you will take my advice, and promise to abstain from useless resistance, I shall be bappy from useless resistance, I shall be bappy to give orders for the removal of that imprisonment. Having lost great judges chain around your wrists. Come, come, and lawvers of courts he had created and sir, I make allowance for your excite-ment at the outset of the affair, and do fall back upon their clients, his fellow-

# - Boston Gusette.

UNDER RUSSIAN ESCORT. No, no, thank you! Never mind me! I can find my way well enough to the Nobles' club on foot, and I'll wait for you there, it you like, Ladislas, after you have seen the ladies safely home." So saying, I wrapped my furred coat more closely around me, and, lifting my hat in parting salutation to the occupants of the carriage, turned away. The blackness of the night, as I traversed the wide, ill-lighted streets, seemed all the darker by contrast with the bright, warm theater from which I had just emerged. The crisp snow crackled be-neath my feet, and a few drops of premonitory sleet slashed my face as 1 set out, and gave warning of a coming storm, while the cold was intense; more bitter as it seemed to me than any which I had experienced during the two winters I spent in the Russian capital. My own name was Hugh Forster, and I had just completed a two year's probation in the counting-house of the wealthy St. Petersburg firm, of which my father was the chief London partner, and was now on my way home. I had, however, accepted an invitation from a young Polish noble, the present arrangement it is said to be with whom I was on intimate terms, to doubtful if Bismarck will not shortly retire visit him at Warsaw on my homeward aunt to my friend, and mother to Mademoiselle Marie, to the theater, where an

unusually good performance had attracted half Warsaw. The carriage-lamps flashed past me a the long line of equipages drove rapidly off, moving over the snow with that swift, silent motion which always appears so strange and ghostly to a traveler familiar with the rattle of the wheelover a stone pavement, and the sleet be gan to fall more thickly. Suddenly i occurred to me that I was followed Two tall figures, muffled up with even more precaution than the sharp cold die tated, appeared to dog my steps, regulating their pace by mine, and keeping always at the same distance from me whatsoever my rate of progression Thinking I might be mistaken, I saun tered so that the tall man might have a chance of passing me. Those behind me also diminished their speed. I stepped

out briskly, but in vain. My pursuers were not to be shaken off, It did not occur to me that my pertiacious followers were thieves. robberies, once unheard of, are still rare within the Russian domains. I was more inclined to believe that this pursuit was a mere freak of some half-intoxicated idlers, and, knowing the magical effect of politeness on the excitable Sarmatian nature, I turned so as to front the two men, and, with ceremon

ious civility, raised my hat.
"My lords," I said in the best Polish I could master—every wearer of a cloth coat is "my lord" in Warsaw or Cracrow-"I fear you have mistaken-'No mistake at all!" interrupted the

'we know you, monsieur. Call them Imkoff." His companion raised his finger to his mouth, and gave a long, shrill whistle. It was answered instantly, and then came the round of hurrying feet and the clash of weapons, and I was surrounded and seized by several men, some of whom were evidently police, while the others

were soldiers in grav watch coats. 'Gag him if he calls for help!" manded the first speaker, opening his own mantle, and showing the uniform and medalfed breast of a Kussian major

Where loiters the sledge?" As he spoke, my ears caught the jingle of Valdai bells, and a kibitka drawn by taree horses came swiftly up. What wild horsemen, with their fur caps and sheepskin pelisses, a long lance tucked rode to left and right of it? Cossacks,

surely.

major, putting his gloved hand on my shoulder, and pushing me towards the sledge. Stupefied for a moment, I now found my tongue, and vigorously remonstrated, telling my captors that I was an Englishman, a peaceful traveler, and guiltless of any offence. My plea was received

with utter incredulity.

"Are you mad, or by what rightbegan I, boiling with passion, and making a desperate effort to shake myself free, but, though I dealt a few heavy

We are not your dupes, count." sais

conspiracies in which Poles are so often lodged in the upper floor and had ap-concerned, and whose heart I was aware proached Tweed with a proposal to avail was better than his head. As the glare of the torches fell upon us I could even guess the cause of the mistake, for in the floor and which would enable them both hurry of leaving the theater I had put to escape, the whole matter to be manon the count's loose overcoat of rich sables instead of my own, while in height | Biiss. and figure we were alike. I had the presence of mind to repress the indignant protest as to my nationality which was "I will give my parole, since you ask it," I said, concealing my face as if to hide my emotion, and the chain which and outside friends of the professional route, and to act as what in England is fettered my hands was at once removed. familiarly known as "best man" on the "It will no longer, count, be necessary the practicability of a plan which they

ulate reply, glad as I should been of the proposed dram of coarse corn brandy, and chilled as I was by the unusual exposure to the keen night wind. But I become necessary for him to communicared to show my face, least the mistake cate with them after his arrest in Cuba should be found out too soon for my friend's safety. The driver clutched the reins, while a grim Cossack corporal took his seat beside me, in the place lately

WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1877.

tion through the air, for the carriage had cult for the count, who henceforth ab-

you will pass," he said: "for I need not dient shelter in view of the absence of

dismay and no small apprehensions when

I had been missing at the marriage cere

mony, but fortunately bride and bride

groom were out of Russia before the mis-

take was discovered, and it was not diffi-

FLIGHT AND EXILE.

Tweed, Esq.

prisoners in jail. Tweed's mess-mate in

tion led to the abrogation of the treaty

and having decided upon flight he re

solved to reach Spain as the most expe-

any extradition treaty with that coun-

aged from the outside by associates of

laughed at by Tweed, but meeting his

professional neighbor daily in the court-

yard of the jail where they took exercise

the subject was more definitely discussed

presented, and for the execution of which

tion. Neither did they know of his

whereabouts at any time until it had

by the Spanish officials. Tweed under-

stood that he was to be taken in charge

by a well organized body of men di

established. He was furnished with

short key for telegraphic communica

tion and one for postal facility. The

latter included a system of inclosures

through five different envelopes, with

addresses at removed points. He was to

find occasion to visit his house and de-

liver himself over secretly and unat

tended at his own door. The execution

of the agreement included his landing in

Spain or under the Spanish flag and or

Spanish territory safely and secretly

He was given the name of John Secor

by which he was to be known to his new

persons without exception from the mo

The exact minute of departure was

The exact time of his flight was left un

on certain days, and when the whole

he could see as he ascended the steps.

Accordingly, Tweed took occasion to

ment he passed out of his own stoop,

tributed throughout the country, having

than his has cooled, I warrant you, be-tween Siberia and this."

chill through my veins, and almost caused me to become insensible to the rapid mo-

now started, and at such a pace that the

Cossacks of the escort were compelled to

keep their wiry little nags at a hand-gal-

lop. As we flew through the deserted

streets, and long after the suburbs had

been cleared and the lights of Warsaw were lost to sight, I continued to ponder

over this strange event, and to puzzle

myself by vain efforts to guess why I, an

Englishman, quite free from political

complications of any sort, had been thus

suddenly consigned to exile. I had

heard of such arrests, but never of a for-

eigner, still less of a British subject, as

that I had heard before, speaking in

not desire to cause you any needless an-

novance. Should you refuse, your irons

must remain on until the governor of

"Minsk!" I repeated, half-stupified.

The junior of the two officers who had

"It is the nearest fortified place which

arrested me, and who stood beside his

tell you, Count Ladislas, that we are

anxious to get you safe across the Bug, and out of Poland. Will you give your

And then flashed upon me, all at

mixed up in one of those wide-spreading

This is Stanislawow," said a voice

their victim.

Minsk-

parole?"

reeking horse, smiled.

Siberia! The dreadful word sent a

occupied by the Warsaw police-agent. The other troops were in their saddles. Forward, there! Push on, men! eried the lieutenant, in Russian, and off we set, amidst howling wind and whirl-

ing snowflakes. It was not until Stanislawow was left behind, and I and my wild guards were far on the road, that I began to reflect that, in providing for the security of Count Ladistas, I had perhaps seriously compromised my own. My strategem had succeeded. My first captors were convinced that it was the rich young Polish landowner whom they had des patched on the dismal journey to Siberia; and in all likelihood the marriage next morning would take place without interruption, and the newly-wedded pair start for Italy, unsuspicious of the danger which had threatened their happiness with shipwreck at the very outset of life's Could I but keep up the devoyage. ception for another twenty-four hours, Ladislas and his bride would be safe

across the frontier. But what would become of me, or how would the Russian authorities regard the author of their discomfiture? True, I had been arrested in sheer ignorance of the blunder which promised to be so the usual privileges of the jail yard to profitable to my friend; but I had a fair visit his family and transact some busichance of declaring who I was, and had taller of the two, speaking in French, thosen wilfully, it might be said, to mislead the imperial police. I had heardmost residents in Russia had heard-ugly ration of personal matters and putting stories as to what can be done in Muscovy, when it is no longer needful to hide the hand of steel with the glove of velvet. Yet I resolved to play out my part so long as I deemed it indispensable

the hardships of the long and arduous journey that lay before me. the snow, the cutting blasts, the toil to force a way through the drifts, the black pine-woods, the mounted escort, exchanged at every second stage for fresh 'ossacks and the intensity of the cold, which so benumbed my limbs that, when under each right arm, were those who Minsk was reached I could not stand, and had to be carried into the presence of the governor, the frozen effigy of a ment, one of the keepers arose and went "In the Emperor's name!" said the severe cross-examination and a detention

> ducted to the frontier. "Lucky for you, Mr. Forster,"

blows, I was soon overpowered by su-perior numbers, my wrists were manacled indeed, a year afterwards I had the was attracted by the noise of wheels, and "Bon voyage?" sneered the major, as the occasion of their visit to England. drivers. He saw also a man's arm reach

the superior officer of police, who had Not a person or sound appeared to re-You had better give your parele not to kept me in his charge as I stepped into spond to his appointment. It was not attempt resistance, or force us to use the railway carriage, with my through quite one minute past eight, violence. In the long journey which—" ticket to London between my fingers, stolen forth from his home to pl that you are a British subject." I thought so, too, but augured well sicked gang of desperadoes. As he shrunk for the safety of Count Poniatowski back under the shadow of the stoop it from the very fact of the irritation seemed to him a long period of doubt

of his departure. On the evening of that day he was driven in the customary to the safety of Count Ladislas, and hack, attended by two keepers, to his manfully addressed myself to confront house. Ascending the stoop he saw the It was about half-past seven sign. o'clock, and a dreary December evening That terrible night, and the dark and stormy day that followed it; I think of starting shock, and, as he describes the them yet as of some hideous dream; of occurrence, "his blood and his nerves were filled with an electrical excitement which thrilled every fibre of his frame. Controlling himself with some effort he led his attendants to their wanted and welcome feast, which on this occasion was amply provided in the dining-room. The keepers ate and Tweed took care also that they drank. At just the right mo

man. Feebly I made my protest. I was to the wash-basin in the room to wash Hugh Forster, a British subject. I had his hands and get ready for the usual broken no law, infringed no rule. I eigar after dinner. Tweed took the op claimed my liberty, and, after a most portunity, rose also, and saying he would wash in the adjoining room, he passed of three days, I obtained it, but only in into the hall, closing the door as he left a qualified form, being sent back under the room. He quickly took first hat and escort, to Warsaw, and thence, after a coat, and slipped out the front door. He rigorous course of questioning, con- was a fugitive. He saw the back before make a futile offer if I had not some as the door without a driver, who also took advantage of the occasion in the kitchen stolen forth from his home to place himself in the hands and guidance of

The visible supple of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal

1		bus.	bus.	INER.	hue.
	New York	2,186,426	1,117,784	201,735	398,2
	Albany	1,300	100,8930	62,669	361,000
	Buffalo	15:0.742	100,215	12,114	251,425
	*Chicago.	2,169,209	3,413,774	725,050	213,26
	Milwankee	1,959,957	92,765	193,100	159,180
		65,102	rangediture.	THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE	14.60
ì	Tufedo	204,102	1,116,231	251,001	16,63
ï	Detrest	200, 863	291,5958	71,003	11 33
ı	Million of the same	740, 1848	25,000	210,0000	200,000
	St. Logis	955,230	117,147	76,339	66,00
ť	Payrot.	2,264	231,743	\$161,862	10,550
	Boston		584,425	\$86,433	176,000
	Toronio	241,722	1,000	27,489	15,450
ĺ.	Moutreal	61,394	45,706	299,873	15 (80)
Š			677,098	(55,000)	Fiscore
ħ.	Indianapelle.	SE 107.6	102,700	31,531	
		186,239	24,673	5,860	
	Baltimore	731,563	100 500	25,000	
	Bail shipme to			\$63,623	54,574
k	week		227,123	40,400	135,000
	*Allout in N.Y	65,966		Action 1	-
þ			9,917,333 3		145,629
	Mar. 31, 1877 -	4,751,567	A	192,772 1	544,360
			466,987 2	225, 133	400.211
	April 2, 1923	Property and	Assertage .		
	Contract				